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COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES FOR 1986

REPORT

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AND

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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INDONESIA

Indonesia is the fifth most populous country in the world and the largest nation in southeast Asia, with a population estimated in 1985 at 173 million. Its "New Order" Government, came to power in 1966 after an abortive Communist Party-backed coup. Authority is concentrated in a small group of retired and active-duty military officers and civilian technocrats under the leadership of President Soeharto. A partly elected, partly appointed Parliament serves as a forum for consultation on and promulgation of legislation proposed by the Executive Branch. In reaction to the legacy of political and economic turmoil from the Sukarno days, the Government has established priorities of stability, economic development, and social equity. While it has achieved some successes in each area, efforts to achieve wider distribution of economic benefits, particularly in light of the problems the country faced in 1986, have yet to bridge the enormous disparities in wealth and access to economic advantages development has brought.

Faced with a wide diversity of ethnic, social, linguistic, and religious groups, Indonesian governments have sought to create a unique national identity and develop a governing system which can accommodate this diversity while assuring internal security and strengthening national unity. In meeting this challenge, the Soeharto Government has made "Pancasila" the national social and political ideology and the centerpiece of its political program. Pancasila, a centrist and eclectic formulation, consists of five principles: belief in one Supreme God, belief in a just and civilized humanity, Indonesian national unity, democracy, and social justice. To build a national identity, the Government emphasizes social harmony and the traditional Indonesian process of consultation and consensus as a major element in decisionmaking.

Indonesia has a mixed economy with the State involved in nearly all sectors. The remarkable economic growth over the past 2 decades suffered severe setbacks in 1986 due to the drop in petroleum and commodity prices and continued domestic economic inefficiencies. Ethnic Chinese citizens of Indonesia are heavily represented in the small but economically important private sector. Indonesia's national ideology and current 5-year economic plan stress improved social welfare for all without discrimination.

Although there were modest improvements in some areas of human rights in 1986, problems continue in others. These include reports of torture and cruel treatment of prisoners and restrictions on freedom of speech and press, on freedom of movement and activities of political parties, and on labor organizations.

The Government continued efforts to consolidate its control and improve the welfare of the people in East Timor. Periodic skirmishes between Fretilin guerrillas and the army occurred with unknown but relatively small numbers of casualties on both sides. The Government continued to permit selective access, including escorted diplomatic visits, tours by Western newsmen, and, for the first time since 1975, a visit by a Portuguese Parliamentarian. International human rights organizations were denied general access or permission to observe subversion trials. As a result of ambitious government plans, East Timor is benefiting from significant improvements in social services, particularly education and health centers, communications, and economic conditions.

INDONESIA

In Irian Jaya, Organization for a Free Papua (OPM) rebels have increased their militant activity, although actions are taken more often against fellow Irianese villagers than against any Indonesian Government forces in the province. Over 700 Irianese fled to Papua New Guinea in the past year, reportedly in response to rebel warnings or fears of OPM and Indonesian army activity in their home areas.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

a. Political Killing

Covert summary executions of suspected criminals, a campaign begun in early 1982 in response to the fast-rising rate of violent crime, virtually stopped in 1986. The Government stated in July that the campaign of so-called "mysterious killings" had ended. The specific perpetrators of these executions have never been publicly identified.

It is believed the incidence of such killings was very low in 1986. It is difficult to estimate the number of killings as they are frequently indistinguishable from many other acts of violence, particularly among criminal bands. In early 1986 there were press reports from Central and Eastern Java of "mysterious killings," closely linked to security forces, which involved other than suspected criminals. Neither the purpose nor the perpetrators of these acts became known.

There were no public reports of further implementation of the 1985 police policy of "shoot to kill" in instances of violent crime. However, a shoot-to-wound policy toward allegedly escaping criminals in North Sumatra occasionally resulted in deaths of purported criminals.

In 1986 there were reports which could not be independently verified of political killings in Irian Jaya or East Timor. Both are areas of ongoing internal strife between authorities and local rebel groups, and the Government limits access. The Government continued to offer amnesty to rebels in both provinces. Over 50 Fretilin guerrillas reportedly surrendered in East Timor in 1986 and were permitted, under terms of the amnesty, to settle within the local community under the supervision of the police and the church. There are no reports of rebels in Irian Jaya surrendering to the authorities.

b. Disappearance

Knowledgeable observers report continued incidents of disappearances in 1986, usually believed to be at the hands of security authorities operating under special legal provisions exempting them from the criminal code. Reports are often unspecific and virtually impossible to confirm as the Government rarely if ever responds to inquiries concerning alleged disappearances. Observers believe the number of disappearances is very small. Many disappearance reports relate to events that took place before 1986 in East Timor or following the riots in the Jakarta port area of Tanjung Priok in 1984. Regularized International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) access to prisons in East Timor and elsewhere in Indonesia has helped to locate some persons thought to have disappeared.

INDONESIA

c. Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Although stated government policy discourages torture and cruel punishment of prisoners or detainees, instances of torture, cruel treatment, and even death while under detention are reported periodically in the press and by knowledgeable observers. Standard police treatment of detainees, even in minor incidents, often results in physical abuse. A policy of shoot-to-wound criminals allegedly attempting to elude arrest, instituted in North Sumatra in 1985, continued throughout 1986. The local press reported 36 such shootings in Medan in the first 6 months of 1986, in which all alleged criminals were shot in the legs. Authorities, and related press reports, indicate such incidents declined toward the end of 1986 although the program continued. Occasionally victims have died from their wounds.

In a report on the treatment of Muslim prisoners, Amnesty International reported in 1986 incidents of intimidation and of cruel and degrading treatment, including beatings and coercion of testimony. The Government denied the allegations but no independent investigations were permitted.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

Although the December 1981 Criminal Procedures Code (KUHAP) contains protections against arbitrary arrest and detention and specifies the right of prisoners to legal counsel and notification of family members, these safeguards frequently are not respected in practice. Emergency security provisions permit exceptions under which arrests and detentions may be made by the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order (KOPKAMTIB). The provisions of the criminal code are honored more often in urban areas than in small towns or remote provinces, in part because of a shortage of trained trial lawyers and ignorance of the law by those detained as well as by the police. Authorities are known to make arrests to intimidate or inhibit activities; such arrests may have little or no legal basis, but the vagaries of the legal system preclude redress of grievances in most cases.

Indonesian law does not specifically include the right of habeas corpus or its equivalent. The military organization KOPKAMTIB has wide powers to detain and interrogate persons thought to endanger national security. These special powers supersede the criminal code provisions and apply particularly to cases of suspected subversion, sabotage, secession, or corruption. Arrests or detentions made under these powers are rarely if ever made known publicly, although the arrest of three students from East Timor in 1986 was officially acknowledged (and the students were subsequently released). Persons arrested and held under KOPKAMTIB provisions have no automatic right to legal aid or other protection.

Precise numbers of persons detained without trial are unavailable. Human rights observers believe there may be as many as 500 throughout Indonesia. In addition, at the end of 1986, 631 persons remained in detention on Atauro Island, East Timor, for suspected support of Fretilin. According to government officials, they will be returned to their home area of Viqueque when security conditions there permit. Most of the 3,400 other detainees who had been held at Atauro have been resettled in their home areas; some have been settled elsewhere in the province and have not been permitted to return to their

original homes, for security reasons according to the Government. The ICRC continues to provide nutritional and medical assistance to those still on Atauro.

There have been no reports of the use of forced labor in Indonesia in recent years.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

As government employees, judges in Indonesia come under the jurisdiction of the executive branch. Legal experts have noted that interference from the executive branch greatly affects the independence of the judiciary. A bill to change this is periodically introduced in Parliament, but none has yet been passed. Corruption is also a problem in the Indonesian legal system. In criminal proceedings, defendants are frequently able to buy their way out of prosecution at various stages of the proceedings. In civil cases, court decisions are sometimes influenced by the payment of bribes. In response to these abuses, the Government from time to time has taken action against particularly flagrant offenders, but by and large these practices continue unabated.

In cases involving what could be defined broadly as "security" issues, particularly instances in which persons are being tried under the subversion provisions of 1963, the accused are rarely, if ever, found innocent. No defendant in such a case is known to have been found innocent in 1986. In all such security-related cases, it is widely believed the Government will ensure conviction irrespective of the evidence presented in court; such convictions are aided by the court's ability to restrict evidence presented. Although the Government has not announced data on the number of persons serving sentences for subversion, one reliable estimate suggests there may be several hundred. Several subversion trials took place in 1986, most related to the 1984 Tanjung Priok riots or their aftermath or to alleged Muslim extremist activity. There were no reports that in any such trials the accused were found innocent.

Adnan Buyung Nasution, a well-known human rights activist and one of the defense attorneys for retired General H. R. Dharsono in his 1985-86 trial, was accused of contempt of court for behavior during the Dharsono trial. The alleged contempt of court action took place before Indonesia had any contempt of court statute. Nonetheless, despite questionable legal grounds, the Government pursued its case against Nasution.

In the autumn of 1986, the Government executed nine former Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) activists. The Government states that all had been tried in the late 1960's in accordance with Indonesian law and had been able to appeal their sentences up to the President. Their appeals were turned down. Various human rights organizations, however, have expressed concern over the conduct and fairness of these trials and subsequent appeal proceedings. A dozen or more other former Communist leaders remain in prison under sentences of death.

Indonesia's criminal justice system lacks the number of courts, trained judges, prosecutors, and police needed to cope with the increase in crime in recent years. As a result there are frequently lengthy delays in scheduling trials. Trials are conducted by a three-judge panel which hears evidence, decides guilt or innocence, and assesses punishment. Although the right of appeal is not absolute, it is observed in most cases. Initial judgements are rarely reversed, although sentences are

occasionally reduced. Most court sessions are open to the public, and most defendants have access to counsel if they can pay or, if desitute, find private legal help such as that provided by the Legal Aid Institute. There is no direct system of public funding of court-appointed attorneys for those unable to afford legal assistance.

f. Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence

Judicial warrants for searches are required except for cases involving suspected subversion, economic crimes, and corruption. However, forced or surreptitious entry by security agencies reportedly occurs periodically. Both local and international telephone calls are believed to be monitored selectively by government security agencies. Although correspondence generally is not monitored, letter mail to and from East Timor is subject to official scrutiny.

Permits are required for the import of foreign publications and video tapes, which must be reviewed by government censors. Some foreign newspapers and magazines, especially from Australia, cannot be imported. Foreign publications which do enter Indonesia are subject to censorship. The import of Communist publications is prohibited. Excepting one quasi-official daily newspaper which uses Chinese characters and claims a circulation of over 100,000, Chinese language publications can neither be imported nor produced domestically. Chinese characters are routinely blotted out of foreign news photos and advertising. There are no laws against speaking Chinese, but the Government lays heavy stress on the learning and use of the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, to promote national unity.

Section 2 Respect for Civil Liberties, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

Freedom of speech and press is circumscribed. The Constitution gives Parliament the authority to legislate these restrictions. In recent years, Parliament has helped create a body of law delimiting the rights of individuals and of the Government. In the absence of implementing regulations for many of these laws, different government agencies frequently interpret them as they choose. The result is that these agencies have considerable discretionary authority in the field of civil rights, e.g., freedom of the press and speech. Governmental concern about public statements or publications which could be perceived as critical of the Government, and therefore threatening to the nation's stability, is a major factor inhibiting the exercise of free speech and press.

Opposition groups are generally free to meet privately and formulate views, but they are inhibited from disseminating them publicly because of media reluctance to risk official disapproval or because of informal government instructions not to publish the opinions of or news about prominent opposition figures. As in past years, authorities provided general topic guidelines to Muslim speakers during the Muslim holidays when preachers addressed large gatherings. In a few instances preachers who went beyond these guidelines were arrested.

Authorities canceled public readings by popular poet Rendra in Jakarta and at a literary gathering in Jogjakarta for anticipated "inappropriate" topics, although subsequent

readings of other material have been permitted. A play by Rendra with substantial political undertones was permitted to be staged in 1986 in Jakarta and drew record audiences despite the high ticket price.

The general lack of specific, clear guidelines on what is permissible has generated a significant degree of self-censorship both in public speaking and in the press. School faculties sometimes refrain from producing materials, including dissertations, which they believe might provoke government displeasure. Publishers also are unwilling to accept manuscripts dealing with controversial issues. Foreign books critical of the Government or dealing with sensitive topics, such as human rights, similarly are avoided by importers. Foreign periodicals, readily available in Indonesia, are scrupulously censored by their private importers in order to avoid government confiscation of the materials. With few exceptions this self-censorship is thorough and effectively responds to government concerns.

The press is largely privately owned. While espousing a "free" press, the Government expects the media to be "responsible" by supporting national economic development goals and domestic stability. While journalists and publishers practice considerable self-censorship, the Government closely monitors the media for material it finds unacceptable. In such instances, editors or journalists routinely receive oral instructions from government officials about news which cannot be reported. Articles and editorials do address sensitive issues, however, and within the vaguely defined limitations, journalists sometimes have surprisingly wide latitude.

There are nonetheless very real limits. In October 1986, the Government closed down the major Jakarta daily, Sinar Harapan, for printing a government working paper proposing economic changes. Subsequent to the closing of Sinar, three other newspapers received written government warnings and two received oral warnings to avoid printing "speculative" articles which could "create uncertainty and confusion among the public." In November the Government banned three issues of the Asian Wall Street Journal which featured exposes of the Soeharto family's business dealings.

Earlier in the year, in response to articles in the Australian press about Soeharto family and associates' government-favored businesses, the Government banned Australian journalists from the country and deported two who had come as part of the White House press corps for President Reagan's visit to Bali. A regional New York Times correspondent also was not permitted to remain in the country at the same time. Later in the year the Government permitted her to reenter. Two resident American correspondents for the Far Eastern Economic Review were required to leave during the year, apparently because of government dissatisfaction with their reporting.

The Attorney General banned several books, both foreign and Indonesian. There is a single government-operated television network. Private radio stations, of which there are more than 400 throughout the country, are restricted to using government-provided news programs.

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Regional and national meetings of virtually all organizations must have government permission, and local jurisdictions often

require prior approval for smaller gatherings as well. While such approval is usually granted, local authorities can and do withhold permission. Student gatherings are frequently the target of such disapprovals. There are restrictions on meetings in East Timor, where the Government authorizes public assembly for social and ceremonial events and, as long as there is no perceived security risk, for political parties.

In mid-1985 the Parliament passed a "Social Organizations" law (known as the "ORMAS Law") which requires all organizations, including religious orders and associations, to accept the state ideology of Pancasila as their sole principle. The law empowers the Government, with the approval of the Supreme Court, to disband any organization it believes to be acting against the tenets of Pancasila. The Government took no such actions in 1986. In addition, government approval is required before any organization can accept funding from foreign donors.

Indonesian workers are organized in a single national body, the SPSI. It has a total membership of some 3 million out of a work force of 65 million, in which some 15 million persons are employed in the industrialized sector. The SPSI is the only trade union body legally permitted in Indonesia, and all organized workers must belong to it. The Government established this organization in 1985 as a replacement for the preceding quasi-independent national labor federation FBSI. Political activity by the SPSI is forbidden. It is not permitted to organize civil servants or workers in government-owned enterprises nor in major sectors of the economy declared by the Government to be vital, such as air transportation and oil. However, some professional organizations, such as those for teachers, do act as unions in some respects. Although Indonesia is a party to a number of International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions on the right to organize and bargain collectively and on forced labor, government officials have made clear that Indonesia's obligations under these conventions will not be allowed to interfere with "Pancasila" labor relations.

Restrictions on the SPSI's autonomy include the imposition of government appointees in many of it positions, a requirement that its senior officials be active members of the government-sponsored GOLKAR (see Section 3), and extensive government intervention in labor-management relations. The law requires government permission for strikes, which as a matter of practice is never given.

c. Freedom of Religion

The constitutional guarantees of religious freedom apply only to those religions recognized by the state--Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Hinduism. Although the Indonesian population is overwhelmingly Muslim, practice and teaching of the other recognized faiths are permitted. A plethora of mystical and other "folk religions" and sects also exists; a number of these have been banned, affecting perhaps 20,000 adherents, while others are actually encouraged by government leaders. While it appears that the Government tolerates private practice of banned religions, adherents of these groups are occasionally harassed by local authorities. The legal requirement to accept Pancasila as governing ideology extends to all religious, as well as secular, organizations. A 1972 letter of the Supreme Prosecutor reiterated a Presidential Decree of 1962 banning membership in Jehovah's Witnesses and

the Baha'i faith. Although technically belief in one of these faiths is not prohibited, legal decisions based on the 1972 and the 1962 decrees made clear that such belief implies membership, which is illegal. Baha'is from time to time are harassed or discriminated against by authorities for their religious beliefs and several have been strongly pressured to convert to Islam. Because the first tenet of Pancasila specifies belief in a Supreme Being, atheism is forbidden. Some animists in remote parts of Indonesia have reportedly been pressured to convert to Islam or Christianity in order to fulfill the requirement of belief in a Supreme Being. There are no legal bars to religious conversion, and conversions between faiths do occur. However, proselytizing in heavily Islamic areas is seen as potentially disruptive and is discouraged. For this reason, restrictions on the activities of foreign missionaries, such as difficulty in obtaining or renewing visas or residence permits, are periodically imposed in such areas. In other areas, missionary activities are relatively unimpeded and in fact are welcomed in remoter districts, where government resources in fields such as education and health are insufficient.

Official holidays include Christian, Hindu, and Buddhist, as well as Muslim holy days. Indonesian Muslims, Christians, and Buddhists maintain active links with coreligionists inside and outside Indonesia. Travel to religious gatherings is permitted. Hajj trips to Mecca are available only through government-organized and priced tours. A set number of pilgrims is permitted to make the hajj annually.

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

Although movement within Indonesia generally is unimpeded, restrictions do exist. The Government requires permits to change residence in certain areas, primarily to control the further shift of population from rural to urban locations. Since 1958-59, noncitizen ethnic Chinese have been denied the right to live in rural areas of Java. There are restrictions on movement to and within East Timor and within parts of Irian Jaya. A majority of rural East Timorese living in the central and eastern parts of the province have been resettled in government-provided housing since 1979 to isolate them from Fretilin rebels and to facilitate their access to health, education and other government services. Former political detainees associated with the abortive 1965 coup attempt are required to notify authorities of travel away from their homes. Members or alleged supporters of the PKI outside Indonesia have not been allowed to return except on a case-by-case basis. The Government has tried to keep track of all of the 2.5 million former members of the PKI and some 20 million members of its front groups. However, government statements indicate that it has lost track of several million of them (including fairly senior members).

The Government periodically restricts foreign travel of domestic critics and others in disfavor with it. Some 5,000 Indonesians currently are not permitted to leave the country, and this number includes critics of the Government, those arrested in the student riots of 1974, and others. However, other critics of the Government are free to travel abroad, and a person banned at one time may be permitted to travel subsequently. Students do not need government permission to go abroad to study. A Rp. 250,000 (US $150) departure tax, while instituted as a means to restrict travel abroad and thereby

save foreign exchange, has by itself the effect of limiting freedom of foreign travel.

The Government continued with preparations to move several thousand "illegal immigrants" to the Island of Sumba. None has been moved to date. Most of these are understood to be Chinese who left Indonesia for China in the 1950's and 1960's. They subsequently returned to Indonesia but are considered by the Indonesian Government to have reentered illegally.

Under its humane refugee policy, Indonesia has given first asylum to over 100,000 Indochinese refugees since 1975. The Indochinese refugee population stood at 4,400 at the end of 1986. In cooperation with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Government also provided one of the region's three refugee processing centers, where Indochinese refugees who landed in Indonesia received training to prepare them for permanent residence in other countries. In view of decreasing need, the training center was closed by UNHCR in October.

In 1986 perhaps over 700 residents of Irian Jaya crossed into territory of Papua New Guinea, joining Irianese already in refugee camps in that country. Virtually all primitive tribal people, they reportedly fled their homes in response to rebel warnings, fears of Indonesian government and OPM clashes or other disturbances in their home areas. OPM allegations of Indonesian military reprisals against border crossers apparently discouraged most from returning to their homes. Foreign Minister Mochtar, however, reported some 5,000 border crossers have returned to Irian Jaya since 1984, and the Indonesian Government has given the Government of Papua New Guinea their names. (See Papua New Guinea report for additional details.)

Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

The Government's authority is largely concentrated in the hands of a small group of active-duty and retired military officers and civilian technocrats led by President Soeharto. This system ensures the continued preeminence of the military in all fields of governmental activity. The Parliament, political parties, and the general public have little ability to influence government decisions. However, particularly in budgetary matters, including military procurement, civilian technocrats exercise decisive influence, and government ministers are obliged to defend their departments' budgets and programs before parliamentary committees, the proceedings of which receive good press coverage.

Elections for Parliament, held every 5 years, are scheduled for April 23, 1987. All adult citizens, except active-duty members of the armed forces and convicted criminals serving prison sentences, are eligible to vote. In mid-1985 the Government announced that thousands of persons implicated in the 1965 PKI-inspired coup attempt or accused of sympathies or affiliation with the PKI or associated organizations may be permitted to vote for the first time under the New Order Government. To do so, however, they were required to pass a stringent government review of current and past activities to ensure no lingering PKI taint. There has been no announcement of how many will be cleared to vote.

INDONESIA

In national elections, voters cast ballots for party lists of candidates for national, district, and local assemblies. While voting is not mandatory, there are strong social pressures to participate. Protest votes take the form of blank or deliberately spoiled ballots.

Currently, the military is represented in Parliament by 75 appointed members, who join the 360 elected members and 25 other appointed ones for a total of 460. In accordance with the 1985 law, in the 1987 election 400 members of Parliament will be elected; there will be 100 appointees, all from the military. The President is elected by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which consists of Parliament plus an equal number of members appointed by the President and regional governments. The MPR meets after the general election to promulgate a political program for the coming 5 years and to elect the President and Vice President. Its next meeting is set for March 1988.

Parliament considers laws presented to it by government departments and agencies but does not draft laws on its own. The Government seeks to resolve any potential parliamentary concerns before the bills are officially presented. Parliament can and does change the text and occasionally intent of bills it reviews. Bills of major significance, however, are often passed with little or no alteration. Usually Parliament works on the basis of consensus, not majority voting, to resolve any differing views during committee consideration of a bill.

A 1975 law limits the number of political parties to three. One of these is made up of four former Muslim political parties and another of former nationalist and Christian parties. Members in these two parties occasionally reflect their earlier party affiliations, thereby exacerbating factional splits in their new parties. Party leaders are approved or named by the Government, and party activities are closely scrutinized and often guided by government authorities. These factors weaken the parties' election prospects and diminish their ability to represent effectively their constituents' concerns to the Government. The third, GOLKAR, is a longstanding, government-sponsored organization of functional groups which serves a role similar to that of a political party. In the three national elections since 1971, GOLKAR has won with more than 60 percent of the vote each time. Civil servants and their families are expected to vote for GOLKAR. Districts which support non-GOLKAR candidates may find government resources devoted to development projects in the area reduced. The two parties and GOLKAR are prohibited from organizing and operating officially below the district level except during election campaigns. Critics contend this system gives GOLKAR an advantage, since its civil service members have constant access to small towns and villages because of their official duties. All candidates for election to Parliament must pass a Government security check before their names appear on ballots.

The PKI, the former Socialist Party (PSI), and a formerly powerful Muslim party, MASYUMI, linked with separatist rebellions in the late 1950's are specifically banned. With rare exceptions, members of the first and many leaders of the last are not allowed to run for office or to be active politically.

INDONESIA

Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

The Government considers outside investigations of alleged human rights violations to be interference in its internal affairs. Amnesty International representatives, for example, have been refused access to Indonesia (and East Timor, in particular) because of their organization's continued criticism of the Government and the Government's belief it is biased. Similarly Asia Watch and other international human rights groups have been denied permission to visit. There is no local chapter of Amnesty International, although individual citizens may have memberships. The Government is hostile toward citizens who maintain close ties with foreign human rights organizations and reportedly has arrested at least one person who allegedly passed human rights-related information to such an organization. He was later released. Local human rights activists complain that the Government uses harassment, press censorship, financial controls, and other forms of intimidation to suppress meaningful human rights activities.

Under an agreement the Government concluded with the ICRC in 1985, the ICRC continues to conduct regular visits to persons jailed in connection with events in East Timor; to provide medical and food aid to detainees on Atauro Island as well as to assess the situation of those persons returned to the main island after having been held on Atauro; to carry out medical-nutritional surveys in vulnerable villages in East Timor; and to reunite divided families in East Timor and abroad (mainly Portugal). In addition, the ICRC is permitted to visit prisoners convicted of participation in the 1965 PKI-backed attempted coup.

The Government was critical of Amnesty International's 1986 report on what Amnesty International termed Muslim "political prisoners" and denied that these prisoners were being treated cruelly or inhumanely. The Government normally does not respond to specific allegations from foreign organizations or to public queries on human rights-related cases.

A number of domestic organizations are concerned with human rights. The Department of Justice has an agency charged with drafting legal codes to replace colonial laws still in effect. This agency also has responsibility for the establishment of legal documentation facilities and for programs to inform citizens of their legal rights. In addition, several state university law departments and private groups associated with mosques and churches are involved in providing legal counseling services.

There are private legal aid organizations which help in a wide variety of legal cases, including those accused of subversion or related activities, by defending or representing aggrieved parties in court and by stimulating press attention and discussion. These private legal aid organizations have established offices in many larger Indonesian cities. They are dependent on donations, many of which come from foreign private or government donors, for which Government approval is required and sometimes refused. Human rights activists in Indonesia contend that the ORMAS Law passed in mid-1985 is a direct attempt by the Government to monitor and influence human rights activity in the country.

INDONESIA

Section 5 Discrimination Based on Race, Sex, Religion, Language, or Social Status

Indonesian women generally enjoy a high degree of economic and social freedom, and there is significant cultural latitude for women's participation in public life. The status of women is much higher in the middle and upper classes than in any rural or working-class group. Women occupy important mid-level positions in the civil service, educational institutions, labor unions, the military, the professions, and private business. The Cabinet named in 1983 includes two women: The Minister of State for Women's Affairs and the Minister for Social Affairs. Although legislation guarantees women equal treatment, women seldom receive equal pay for equal work. In addition to a government-sponsored women's organization in which membership and participation are mandatory, there are several voluntary, private groups which work to advance women's legal, economic, and political rights. Chief among these is KOWANI (Congress of Indonesian Women), an umbrella organization for some 55 women's groups.

Ethnic Chinese are pressured to take Indonesian names. While they are also encouraged to become citizens, some Chinese find legal avenues to citizenship blocked or are discouraged by the time-consuming and expensive task of obtaining citizenship documents. Chinese who have been unable to obtain Indonesian citizenship, although perhaps born in Indonesia, can lose their right to residence should they be abroad for a period of more than 3 months. Government regulations prohibit the operation of all-Chinese schools and institutions of higher learning, teaching in Chinese languages, the formation of exclusively Chinese cultural groups or trade associations, and the use of Chinese characters on signboards or in publications. However, social and religious groups which are, in effect, all-Chinese are not proscribed and do exist.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR

Employment of children under age 14 is forbidden by the basic labor law of 1948. The law also established an 8-hour day, 48-hour week, 1 rest day per week, and a definite vacation period. An extensive body of labor law and ministerial regulations provide for minimum standards of industrial health and safety. In practice, these statutes are rarely observed. Indonesian law provides that the Department of Manpower Office in each region shall, at regular intervals, establish a minimum wage for its particular region. A new minimum wage for Jakarta, for example, was established in November 1985 at $1.18 per day. The range of regional minimum wages is from a high of $1.18 per day in some areas to a low of 50 cents per day in others. The Department of Manpower and the Central Statistical Office also report for each region a minimum physical needs figure.

Wages of many workers in the modern sector exceed minimum wage figures, and the Government and labor unions are working seriously to raise minimum wages to meet minimum physical needs' figures. Observance of the minimum wage regulations varies from sector to sector and region to region. Reliable figures on the total compliance situation do not exist.

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U.S.OVERSEAS -LOANS AND GRANTS- OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

	1984	1985	1986
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	116.2	114.4	65.9
LOANS.....	90.8	72.7	28.8
GRANTS.....	25.4	41.7	37.1
A.AID	74.7	72.0	65.9
LOANS.....	54.8	36.7	28.8
GRANTS.....	19.9	35.3	37.1
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)...	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	41.5	42.4	0.0
LOANS.....	36.0	36.0	0.0
GRANTS.....	5.5	6.4	0.0
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	36.0	36.0	0.0
REPAY. IN $-LOANS.....	36.0	36.0	0.0
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	5.5	6.4	0.0
E.RELIEF.EC.DEV & MFP.	1.2	0.0	0.0
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	4.3	6.4	0.0
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEACE CORPS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
NARCOTICS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	47.4	34.3	21.0
LOANS.....	45.0	32.5	19.1
GRANTS.....	2.4	1.8	1.9
A.MAP GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.CREDIT FINANCING....	45.0	32.5	19.1
C.INTL MIL.ED.TRNG....	2.4	1.8	1.9
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.0	0.0	0.0
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
III.TOTAL ECON. & MIL...	163.6	148.7	86.9
LOANS.....	135.8	105.2	47.9
GRANTS.....	27.8	43.5	39.0
OTHER US LOANS.....	162.5	23.6	0.0
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	162.5	23.6	0.0
ALL OTHER.....	0.0	0.0	0.0

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

	1984	1985	1986	1946-86
TOTAL.....	1572.4	1440.7	1611.3	13991.5
IBRD	1033.4	972.7	1132.3	9138.4
IFC	7.1	1.2	9.8	178.1
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	931.4
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	523.0	414.5	469.2	3477.7
AFDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDP	8.9	7.9	0.0	126.0
OTHER-UN	0.0	44.4	0.0	139.9
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0